

MME. CURIE'S LOVE REVEALED TO PUBLIC

Letters of Prof. Langevin Are Given Out After His Wife Files Suit in Paris.

NOTES DISCLOSE PLANS
Scientist Advised to Refuse Comforts to Wife Until She Is Forced to Leave.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 25.—Ever since the first publication of the alleged romance of Mme. Curie and Prof. Langevin, a section of the press has been asserting that leading professors and officials of the Sorbonne have been straining every nerve to suppress the case for the honor of science and the credit of the university.

These papers say the president of the Paris press syndicate was requested by members of the Sorbonne not to mention the story, which certainly has been dropped except by one or two papers which say there are two women in the case.

One of these is a French woman whose home has been destroyed and the other a foreigner who deliberately set out on the task of separating a husband from his wife and the children from their mother.

Hired Meeting Place.
One of these papers tonight prints verbatim the complaint which Mme. Langevin has lodged against her husband. The complaint begins by stating that Prof. Langevin hired an apartment under his own name in the Rue de Banquier on July 15, 1910. The apartment consisted of two rooms and a kitchen. The lease was renewed on October 15, 1910, to July 15, 1911, under the name of "Grosier."

It is charged in the complaint that Prof. Langevin and Mme. Curie met there continually, and scandalized the neighborhood, as their identities were known.

Excerpts from letters between Mme. Curie and Prof. Langevin are quoted as proof that an intimacy between the couple was established. The letters deal chiefly with the hostility which existed between Prof. Langevin and his wife.

Speaks of Choice of Two.
Prof. Langevin writes in one letter: "Yesterday there was a fresh explanation from 11 to 4 in the morning. I made some advance, my wife promising to withdraw her threats and leave me at liberty to choose between you and her. She will not consent to return the stolen letter. She is ready to swear that she will not use it or threaten you."

"I am trembling with impatience at the thought of again seeing you and telling you how I have missed you and how I miss you. I am unable to renew the flowers, chez nous. There is beautiful leather here and I would like to take some there for you. I kiss you most tenderly."

Letter Breathes of Love.
Mme. Curie writes: "Au revoir, dear Paul. I take your dear head in my hands to caress it softly with tenderness and feeling. I am sorry I am unable to renew the flowers, chez nous. There is beautiful leather here and I would like to take some there for you. I kiss you most tenderly."

A letter which was regarded and which makes over 3000 words is quoted verbatim in the complaint. In this missive Mme. Curie advises Langevin how he can obtain liberty so they can "see each other as much as the diversity of our occupations will permit, to work, walk and travel together."

"There are the profoundest affinities between us," continues this letter, "and they only need a favorable mood of life for development." Mme. Curie describes the sentiment which has arisen from her crushed life and his failed family life as something wherefrom "good work together ought to arise and a good, solid friendship, and even the fine children who live in the finest acceptance of the word."

Suggests Cruelty to Wife.
The writer expresses the belief that Mme. Langevin's gross nature will not allow herself and her husband to live on a footing of reciprocal liberty with an outward appearance of courtesy so that their children might remain with them.

Mme. Curie suggests that the professor deprive his wife of every pleasure and distraction in the hope of a reconciliation until she proposes a separation. Then, she believes, Mme. Langevin will soon tire of the children and surrender to him.

Other extracts from the letters of Prof. Langevin, in which he says "I have been thinking of you for weeks and will tell you what to say on the consequence of the discovery of radium," are quoted presumably to suggest, as many are saying nowadays, that Mme. Curie is incapable of original work without the assistance of some one like her late husband or Prof. Langevin.

Throughout the letters the intimate to and fro (three and four) are used, and these nouns (meaning home) repeatedly occur.

GEORGE W. PERKINS VISITS WHITE HOUSE

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—George W. Perkins visited the White House today for a talk with President Taft. The press of visitors was such that he was kept waiting about an hour. He said on going to the White House that he was calling to pay his respects, but a general impression prevailed that he was to be allowed to see that part of the annual message relating to trusts and corporations.

The message is nearly completed and will go to the printer Monday.

Famous Actress Dies.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cable advice received by theatrical men here announced the death in Germany of Ottile Genes, one of Germany's famous actresses. She was 77 years old. In 1869 Frau Genes undertook a tour through the United States, and in 1870 she founded the first German theater. She managed this theater for fifteen years with great success, until recalled to Berlin in 1885 by the emperor, who desired her to play in the royal theater.

Loss of Appetite

Is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

CONFESSED, BUT NOW APPEAL THE CASES

Everett Clark and Jay Fitzwater, of Tar Party Fame, Attempt to Dodge Jail.

By Associated Press.
LINCOLN CENTER, Kan., Nov. 25.—The Tar party trial passed, the town is returning to accustomed quiet. All of the defendants in the case, except Edward Ricard, who is in jail here, are back at their homes. Ricard is serving the first day of his one-year sentence for aiding in the assault on Miss Chamberlain.

Watson, Scranton, one of the men sentenced by Judge Grover yesterday to one year in jail, will start serving his term next Tuesday. Everett Clark and Jay Fitzwater, who were given the same sentence as Scranton, have decided to appeal their cases and are free on bonds.

The two men found guilty yesterday, Sherill Clark and John Schmidt, may never go to jail. They were not actually present at the tarring and are known as Prosecutors. McCanness will ask that they be let off with a fine. Motion for a new trial in their cases will be argued on December 18 and no sentence will be passed until then at least.

FOSTER CONFESSES SERIES OF CRIMES

(Continued from Page One.)
"I confess," she said, "and from my own observation in recent years I have come to the conclusion that his mind is affected. In his confession made to the Los Angeles officers he says he has 'operated from northern Canada to southern Mexico.' To my certain knowledge he has never been in Mexico, and I think has not been to Canada."

Mrs. Foster tells of the actions of her boy for many years past. At the age of 11 years he was sent to the industrial school at Oden, where he spent three years, and shortly after his release again sent to the same institution, where he remained for almost another year. On his return he refused to attend school, and although several times entered in the local high school, he was expelled each time.

His actions have frequently caused acquaintances to question his sanity and few believe him guilty of the wholesale robbery with which he has charged himself.

"If the Merritts felt," continues Mr. Gates, "that they had made a mistake in selling this stock to Mr. Rockefeller at \$10, why did they not go into the market, as they could have done during 1894 and 1895, and recoup themselves by buying the stock for less than \$10, or why did they not exercise the option to buy back from him at \$10?"

Mr. Gates goes on to say that Mr. Rockefeller failed to extend the option of the Merritts from year to year because they never asked him, but instead began a "baseless" suit against him.

Were Only Prospects.
Mr. Gates traces the advance of the stock, doing so, he says, by records of Mr. Rockefeller's purchases. As to reasons for the rise, he declares that the stock was low in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, because the greatest number of mining prospects with millions of money required, and because the use of the ore was then not adapted to existing smelters, it being "generally understood that these ores, while, when developed, they could be cheaply mined, would be of small value and could only be little used."

The rise in the stock, he says, was due to the adaptation of furnaces to the ore because of its cheapness, but mainly because Mr. Rockefeller gave the whole enterprise his financial backing, pouring "million after million" into the mines and railroads and steamships to carry the ore until 1901, when he sold out his stock, his advance amounting "all told to nearly \$10,000,000," this sum being apart from his purchases of stock.

The request to compromise the Merritt lawsuit came from Merritt and not from Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Gates declares.

After referring to the statement signed by the Merritts, Mr. Gates concludes: "When they did retract we gave them \$25,000, which is \$25,000 in debt to the money previously paid them, amounting to \$15 a share on all the stock which they had sold, which was its then market price, and amounted in substance to an extension for the option of the two intervening years of the lawsuit."

Reply of Merritt.
By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—"It is not to be expected," said Mr. Merritt, "that a man who made such a proposition to me as did Mr. Gates would admit it. All I have heard is that he is a liar."

"It is easy to be seen that this reverend gentleman is more familiar with the teachings of our blessed Redeemer, for the reason that his mind for years has been fixed on cash on each side of the ledger before the Stanley committee and explain under oath how I misrepresented him."

"There is another little thing that I failed to explain or deny, and that is that I spent a few months in New York in close communication with Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates, and during that time they managed to get possession of 30,000 shares of stock from Mr. Rockefeller, according to the Rev. Mr. Gates, later turned over to the steel corporation."

"As I recall it, at \$100 per share, and I returned penniless because a few hundred thousand dollars he loaned me was gone, but back into the property which he himself later assimilated."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
32 Main St.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$400,000.00

SAYS THE MERRITT'S BROKE THEMSELVES

Rev. F. T. Gates, Chief Almoner of John D. Rockefeller, Issues Statement.

DENIES ALL CHARGES
Leonidas Merritt Declares Preacher Is Not "Laying Up Treasures in Heaven."

By Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—"Not one syllable of the words which Leonidas Merritt put in my mouth was ever uttered by me," declared the Rev. Frederick T. Gates, in a statement issued today criticizing the testimony given by Merritt recently before the Stanley investigating committee. "With all the emphasis I can command I wish to deny in detail these outrageous charges."

After registering his emphatic denial Mr. Gates continues: "I have further to say that not one of the wrong acts which Leonidas Merritt says Mr. Rockefeller committed or that I committed in his behalf were ever done by either Mr. Rockefeller or me, which both Mr. Rockefeller and I on oath denied all the wrong acts specifically and in detail yesterday."

"I did not and did not did every one of the Merritts who had made the charges or had joined in making them withdrew the charges over his own signature."

Denial in Detail.
"But it wish once more to deny not only in general, but in detail, these outrageous charges of Leonidas Merritt," said Mr. Gates, "and I wish to come to New York by Mr. Rockefeller or his agents."

"Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his agents ever solicited Leonidas Merritt or anyone else to unite in a consolidation of iron properties. The consolidation was conceived and effected by Mr. Merritt and his friends without solicitation from Mr. Rockefeller or his office. Mr. Rockefeller never made a demand or call upon any kind of Leonidas Merritt or any of the Merritt brothers. All the loans made by Mr. Rockefeller to the Merritts were time loans and neither on the dates of maturity nor at any other time did Mr. Rockefeller ever demand payment of these loans."

"They were permitted to run on indefinitely. Mr. Rockefeller was perfectly willing to carry them. They knew well that the pressure upon them came from other sources, and long standing, not Mr. Rockefeller."

Offer Made by Merritts.
Mr. Gates says that Mr. Rockefeller accepted an offer from the Merritts in February, 1894, to sell 90,000 shares of stock for \$900,000 and gave them an option to buy back for one year at 10 cents, more than half of the stock.

The Merritts, he adds, were so pleased that two weeks later they urged Mr. Rockefeller to buy 12,000 shares more at the same price. Mr. Gates said that to which Mr. Gates says the Merritts "had forgotten to testify."

"If the Merritts felt," continues Mr. Gates, "that they had made a mistake in selling this stock to Mr. Rockefeller at \$10, why did they not go into the market, as they could have done during 1894 and 1895, and recoup themselves by buying the stock for less than \$10, or why did they not exercise the option to buy back from him at \$10?"

Mr. Gates goes on to say that Mr. Rockefeller failed to extend the option of the Merritts from year to year because they never asked him, but instead began a "baseless" suit against him.

Were Only Prospects.
Mr. Gates traces the advance of the stock, doing so, he says, by records of Mr. Rockefeller's purchases. As to reasons for the rise, he declares that the stock was low in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, because the greatest number of mining prospects with millions of money required, and because the use of the ore was then not adapted to existing smelters, it being "generally understood that these ores, while, when developed, they could be cheaply mined, would be of small value and could only be little used."

The rise in the stock, he says, was due to the adaptation of furnaces to the ore because of its cheapness, but mainly because Mr. Rockefeller gave the whole enterprise his financial backing, pouring "million after million" into the mines and railroads and steamships to carry the ore until 1901, when he sold out his stock, his advance amounting "all told to nearly \$10,000,000," this sum being apart from his purchases of stock.

The request to compromise the Merritt lawsuit came from Merritt and not from Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Gates declares.

After referring to the statement signed by the Merritts, Mr. Gates concludes: "When they did retract we gave them \$25,000, which is \$25,000 in debt to the money previously paid them, amounting to \$15 a share on all the stock which they had sold, which was its then market price, and amounted in substance to an extension for the option of the two intervening years of the lawsuit."

Reply of Merritt.
By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—"It is not to be expected," said Mr. Merritt, "that a man who made such a proposition to me as did Mr. Gates would admit it. All I have heard is that he is a liar."

"It is easy to be seen that this reverend gentleman is more familiar with the teachings of our blessed Redeemer, for the reason that his mind for years has been fixed on cash on each side of the ledger before the Stanley committee and explain under oath how I misrepresented him."

"There is another little thing that I failed to explain or deny, and that is that I spent a few months in New York in close communication with Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Gates, and during that time they managed to get possession of 30,000 shares of stock from Mr. Rockefeller, according to the Rev. Mr. Gates, later turned over to the steel corporation."

"As I recall it, at \$100 per share, and I returned penniless because a few hundred thousand dollars he loaned me was gone, but back into the property which he himself later assimilated."

UNABLE TO ANSWER ATTORNEY

Cross-Examination Leaves Mrs. Gertrude G. Patterson in State of Collapse.

(Continued from Page One.)
heard Patterson curse his wife several times when she told him she had no money and could get none.

The defendant regained her composure and smiled and even giggled at this witness was cross-questioned by the state's attorney. This witness was something of a Tartar. As she left the stand she remarked to Mr. Benson: "Pleased to have met you, Mr. Benson, you are a wonder."

The next witness was a hospital nurse who had nursed Patterson. She said the doctor had warned Patterson against kissing his wife, as there was great danger of infection.

"When he kissed her he bit her and stuck his tongue in her mouth," said the nurse.

As the defense still has about a dozen witnesses to testify and the state several to put in rebuttal, it is probable the case will not be concluded until late next week.

RE-ENACTS TRAGEDY WITH THE ATTORNEY

By Associated Press.
DENVER, Nov. 25.—Crouched on one knee on the courtroom floor, with Special Prosecutor Horace G. Benson standing over her, his right arm poised for a blow—the attitude in which she had testified her husband was when she fired the shots that took his life—Gertrude Gibson Patterson re-enacted today before the jury the scenes of the moment that brought her to trial for her life. It was near the close of a long ordeal of cross-examination.

And he swung his right arm for another blow," asked the prosecutor. "Yes, yes," she replied, "and he looked like a demon." "And you shot?" "Yes, yes, I don't know how many times."

That was what she did in the back?" "Yes, yes, I don't know how many times."

A little shudder ran over the crowded courtroom. The witness resumed the stand. The cross-examination began anew.

Against Mrs. Patterson's version of the shooting the state is content with the testimony of the physicians who performed the autopsy and the mute evidence of the dead man's clothes, thrown in a heap under a table in front of the witness chair. Both show that the bullets entered his back. One went through his right shoulder, the other through his heart.

The State's Version.

Just before Mrs. Patterson had been asked to show how the shooting had occurred the state produced the evidence of its version of how Patterson met his death.

"When your husband told you positively that he would not dismiss the situation against Emil W. Strouss, didn't you say, 'told you Saturday that if you would not I'd kill you, and didn't he start to run and didn't you shoot him in the back and while he was on his hands and knees before you, crying, 'Oh, my God, my God,' didn't you put the muzzle within a few inches of his coat he was wearing and shoot him through the heart?"

Mr. Benson thrust almost in her face the words of her husband as he lay on his back, his finger on one of the powder-stained bullet holes in the back.

"No, sir; no, sir. That's a lie," she replied.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Prosecutor Benson ended his cross-examination and turned the witness over to her counsel, O. N. Hilton, for redirect examination. Mr. Hilton took up almost immediately her alleged relations with Emil W. Strouss, the millionaire mining manufacturer of Chicago, a point avoided by the defense on direct examination and brought out by the cross-examination.

Meeting With Strouss.

"How did you meet Mr. Strouss?" he asked. "I was visiting in Chicago and was asked to dine with Mrs. E. J. Weller. Mr. Strouss also was a guest."

"And you met him then for the first time?" "Yes."

"How long after that did you go to Europe with him?" "Nine or ten months after."

"What did he say to you before you went?" "He promised marriage."

"Go on, Mrs. Patterson, state briefly what took place."

"Mr. Strouss took me to a boarding school in Paris. I stayed there until Mr. Strouss came over and brought me back. We lived at the Grand Pacific hotel. I as Miss Gibson and he as Mr. Strouss."

"How long did you remain there?" "Until the following fall, when he took me to Paris again. He promised to marry me after I had finished school. He promised marriage month in and month out."

Introduced As Wife.
"When we came back to Chicago he took me to the Stratford hotel and introduced me to his friends as his wife."

Mr. Hilton took up the matter of the letters written by Mrs. Patterson to her husband. Explaining the writing of these letters, she said:

"I tried to get along with Mr. Patterson. He said I was mean to him and unkind to him. I never felt any malice toward him for the way he had treated me—just tried to get along."

And Mrs. Patterson said her head down on her arms and sobbed.

Mrs. Mary D. Campbell, proprietor of a dining and cleaning establishment in Chicago, followed Mrs. Patterson on the stand to give evidence of the defendant's testimony regarding two assaults on the part of Patterson.

Miss Marie Gillen, a trained nurse, now living in Minneapolis, Minn., who took care of Patterson in his illness, corroborated Mrs. Patterson's testimony of Patterson's threat to kill her if he ever got out of bed. Her cross-examination was purely formal.

SALT LAKE STUDENT SIGNALLY HONORED
Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—John Beck of Salt Lake City, attending the George Washington Law School, has been elected president of the senior debating team of the institution as well as class historian.

MANHUNG MUST FALL INTO REBEL HANDS

Tiger Hill Fort Captured After a Desperate and Bloody Battle.

(Continued from Page One.)
Tao Chi and Chao Erh Sun to remain the respective viceroys of these provinces with the evident object of convincing the revolutionaries that they were not to be the Chinese papers say that promises of money, as well as the fear that Germany would extend her control through the province, is responsible for the return of Shantung to the government fold, as the province was bankrupt and therefore unable to conduct a government independently. Reports from Manchuria and Chi-li say certain troops are ready to proceed southward as ordered, but others are unwilling to do so.

Notwithstanding the fact that the throne had issued edicts and that Premier Yuan Shi Kai had promised that fighting should stop, in compliance with the Lanchow troops and of the national assembly an advance has been begun on Hainan, while a prompt attack is promised upon the Shansi rebels, who hold the pass along the railway east of Tai Yuan Fu.

Refuses to Comply.

The throne's back has stiffened since Yuan Shi Kai has become premier and it now refuses to comply with other demands that those made by him. No more has been taken of resolutions adopted by the national assembly with reference to the calendar and the cutting off of queues. Unable to induce the premier to appear before the chamber and demand that he have its resolutions promulgated in an edict, the national assembly seemingly has ceased existence.

Yuan Shi Kai has promised that the government will have its resolutions promulgated in an edict, the national assembly seemingly has ceased existence. Yuan Shi Kai has promised that the government will have its resolutions promulgated in an edict, the national assembly seemingly has ceased existence.

Seemingly Premier Yuan has a difficult task before him to reconquer the north, as he declares he intends to do. The sixth army division, which is now in the hands of the revolutionaries, is typical of the uncertainty of the Chinese character. After the assassination of General Wu, they were received by the revolutionaries and are now assisting in the attack on the Shansi rebels.

Former American consul at Chung King, the most important port of western Yantse, has notified the legation that the legation has gone over to the rebels peacefully.

FARLEY IN AUDIENCE WITH HOLY FATHER

(Continued from Page One.)
riage like a boy and, scolding the elevator which has recently been installed, walked up the great stairway. Archbishop Farley's face grew ruddy under the exertion, but he was spry and showed no fatigue. The party was conducted to Clementine hall, where they were received by Mr. Bisletti, the major domo of the Vatican, himself a ne cardinal.

Other dignitaries were presented. Far down the hall a company of Swiss guards in gorgeous uniforms were drawn up in salute. Then Mr. Tani, delegated by the pope to have charge of the new cardinals, took the American archbishop and his party in hand. The archbishop was conducted through the wonderful halls of the great cathedral and rooms leading to the papal state apartment. They were led to the throne room that had formerly been used as the bedroom of Pope Leo.

The pope advanced toward the archbishop with outstretched hands, walking almost to the door to meet him. The affectionate greeting of the two was marked. The archbishop kissed the great ring of the pope, after which he was directed to sit down. Then the pope, taking a seat at his desk, the two began their long conversation about the affairs of the church.

ROCK ISLAND SHOPMEN SIGN WAGE SCHEDULES

By Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The threatened strike of the 8000 shopmen employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was averted today when the men accepted the peace terms offered by the company and signed new wage schedules for another year.

The dispute began five months ago when the shopmen, through their local unions, presented a list of thirty-four demands. A series of conferences followed and this list was reduced to six, both sides making concessions. The six points finally in dispute involved an increase of 2 cents an hour in wages and a change in working conditions.

Railroad officials refused these demands, declaring that general business conditions did not warrant any increase in operating expenses. Officers of the international unions presented the case to President Mudge and Vice President Melcher. They were unsuccessful in their appeal and the men accepted the terms offered by the railroad in an ultimatum issued November 10.

JOHN D. RYAN SECURES BIG MINE IN ARIZONA

Special to The Tribune.
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—John D. Ryan of the Amalgamated Copper company has secured control of the Live Oak Development company at \$30 cash per share. All Live Oak shareholders are offered this price for all or any part of their holdings. Mr. Ryan entered the field Thursday morning as a bidder against Miami, which offered \$30 per share in its own bonds, and before nightfall had secured control.

WINE MAKING AS DONE IN DAYS OF PROPHETS

By Associated Press.
PRENO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Wine making as done by Israel in the days of the prophets, with all the attendant ceremonial handed down through the ages, may be seen on the Eggers ranch near Pismo, where four rabbis are at work preparing a consecrated juice to be used by orthodox congregations in this country. The picking of the grapes, the crushing and the cleansing of the casks are matters of elaborate religious rite, in which the reverend vintners have refused offers of assistance from the ranch hands.

Salt Laker in New York.

Special to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Holland, Mrs. E. H. Fendall.

LOS ANGELES WOMAN CAUGHT SMUGGLING

Miss Louise Bradbury Weeps When Her Trunks Are Seized in New York.

By Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Customs officials today seized several trunks filled with valuable furs, gowns and trinkets, which Miss Louise Bradbury, a middle-aged woman, fashionably dressed, said to be a member of a prominent Los Angeles family, brought into this country on the steamship Lusitania yesterday.

Miss Bradbury wept over the affair. She is not charged with attempting to smuggle the goods, but she frankly says she proposed to make no declaration as to their value. She and her niece, Marion Winston of Los Angeles, were questioned as to why they had defied the customs authorities.

After the hearing Deputy Surveyor of the Port Smythe said that Miss Bradbury had given the excuse that many of her friends had brought foreign goods back from Europe without paying duties. She refused to give their names, but some other source named a number of Los Angeles people, who, according to Smythe, will be summoned before the customs officials there.

The customs officials estimate that Miss Bradbury's goods are worth \$1000 here and she will have to pay this sum plus the possible penalty of \$1000 to recover her baggage.

MANAGER OF TAFT TAKING NO CHANCES

(Continued from Page One.)
tainty they can be kept. The senator has worked all summer on legislative matters, political matters and on his autobiography, now appearing in a current magazine. The result is that he has tied himself down. As it is now planned to prepare his campaign speeches carefully before delivering them, there is yet doubt when he will be able to take the road. When his programme is absolutely fixed it will be announced from his headquarters here.

PLYMOUTH

Plymouth is the name of our newest Sterling Silver flatware design, and has unusual merit because of its excellent lines, good weight and its reasonable cost.

If about to purchase a table service, examine the Plymouth carefully. We have exclusive sale of this Gorham design in Salt Lake. Phone 65 for the correct time.

Leysons
JEWELERS
SALT LAKE CITY

Put Anti-Freezing Mixture in Your Auto Radiator

Protect against damage during cold weather. We will do this for you if you wish for a reasonable charge.

Winter Specialties for Your Motor Car.

Tire chains, anti-skid tires and all other accessories may be found in our complete stock.

Tom Botterill Automobile Co.

35-42 South State Street. Phone 3352.
Everything for the Motorist and "Botterill Service."

20,000 Kinds Manufacturers Samples

Holiday Fancy Goods, Toys and Notions
Will retail at less than wholesale.
121 State Street. Opposite Orpheum.

The Prospect of a Pre Home